

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretents."—WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, PA. TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1832.

NO. 23.

SPRINGTIME:

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

STRANGERS.

"Who can separate hearts that have united, or
divide waters that have mingled into one?"

Think not, beloved, time can break

The spell around us cast:

Or absence from my bosom take

The memory of the past:

My love is not that silvery mist,

From summer blooms by sunbeams kiss'd,

Too fugitive to last—

A fadless flower, it still retains

The brightness of its earlier stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,

In tainted breasts which glows:

All wild and thorny as the brier

Without its opening rose:

A gentler, holier love is mine,

Unchangeable and firm, while thine

Is pure as mountain snows;

Nor yet has passion dared to breathe

A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,

And sickness made thee pale,

Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,

'And leave thee to the gale?

O no!—may all those dreams depart,

Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,

If now my bosom fail;

Or leave thee when the storm comes on,

To bear its turbulence alone.

The Ivy round some lofty pile

Its twining tendrils flings;

Tho' fled from thence be pleasure's smile,

It yet the fonder clings;

As lonelier still becomes the place,

The warmer is its soft embrace,

More firm its verdant rings;

As if it lov'd its shade to rear

O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,

Unchanged by gliding years:

Through Fortune's rise, or her decline—

In sunshine, or in tears;

And though between us oceans roll,

And rocks divide us, still my soul

Can feel no jealous fears,

Confiding in a heart like thine,

Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bath'd in sorrow's dew,

The dearer far art thou;

I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,

And can I alter now?

That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair—

More beautiful since grief is there,

Though somewhat pale thy brow;

And be it mine to soothe the pain

Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call,

Shall tremble like thine own;

If from those eyes, the tear-drops fall,

They shall not fall alone;

Our souls, like Heaven's aerial bow,

Blend every light within their glow,

O joy and sorrow known;

And grief divided with thy heart,

Were sweeter far than joy apart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In the biographical sketch of Mr. Wirt, prefixed to Harper's Edition of the "Letters of the British Spy," is related the following case of circumstantial evidence:

"Just after his [Mr. Wirt's] resigning his chancellorship, he was employed, together with Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Semple, afterwards Judge Semple, in the defence of a man apprehended and tried on some points of circumstantial evidence so curious, that we are tempted to relate them. A person named St. George, who resided near Williamsburg, was shot dead one night through the window of his own house. No trace appeared of the assassin, nor any circumstances that could indicate his enemy; only some duck-shot appeared in the wall near the ceiling. While the crowd called out by the scene, stood confounded around the dead body, a bystander, who had been employed by the late Chancellor, a person remarkable to some degree of oddity for his habits of close and curious investigation, went out of the house, and placing himself in the line of direction that the shot must have taken to the spot where they lodged, endeavored to ascertain from that circumstance the exact position of the person who discharged the gun. While thus occupied, his eye was caught by a very small piece of paper on the ground between himself and the window, which appeared, on taking up, to have been part of the wadding, and had on it what seemed to be two of the three strokes composing the letter *m*. One of the crowd exclaimed at this moment, 'I wonder where Shannon is; has any one seen Shannon?' Shannon was the son-in-law of the deceased, and resided on the opposite shore of the James river; and it was soon ascertained that he had been seen in Williamsburg that day, with a gun on his shoulder. The gun, however, had no cock upon it, and a blacksmith to whom he had gone to have it repaired, stated that Shannon had left his workshop with it in this condition. The man was parsimonious, nevertheless, over the river, and to his own house, to which he was found not to have returned; and was traced at length to a tavern, some thirty miles off, and caught in bed with all his clothes on, sound asleep. He was seized as he lay, and on being searched, some duck-shot

was found about him, and a letter, with part of it torn off. When this letter was afterwards compared with the fragment of the wadding, the two were found to fit, and the letter *m*, before mentioned, to form part of the word *my* in the letter. On these circumstances, strengthened by the fact that the death of his father-in-law would have put Shannon in possession of his wife's fortune, he was brought to trial. A single jurymen "stood out," as the phrase is, for ten days, and the defendant was discharged in consequence of this disagreement among his triers—No other circumstance ever threw light on the truth of this transaction.

THE WESTERN LAKES.

In an essay in the N. Y. Statesman of 1825, we find the following brief account of the great Western Lakes.

Ed. Mirror.

1. The Ontario is 160 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep; and its surface is computed 213 feet elevation above the tide water at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape Vincent.

2. Erie is 270 miles long, 69 miles wide, 200 feet deep; and its surface is ascertained to be 565 feet above the tide water at Albany.

3. Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above the tide water.

4. Michigan is about 260 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron.

5. Green Bay is about 105 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron and Michigan.

6. Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 109 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 1,048 feet above the tide water.

Hence it is easy to calculate that the bottom of Lake Erie is not as low as the foot of Niagara Falls: but the bottom of each of the other lakes, it will be observed, is lower than the surface of the ocean.

Lake Superior is the head fountain, the grand reservoir, of the mighty volume that fills the rivers, expands into the lakes, and roars over the cataracts of the Niagara, St. Lawrence, &c. After making a semi-circle of five degrees to the south, accommodating and enriching one of the most fertile and interesting sections of the globe, it meets the tide, a distance of 2,000 miles from its source, and 500 from the extreme point of its estuary on the Atlantic coast.

Accomplishments of Asiatic Ladies.—The ladies society is by no means insipid or without interest; they are naturally gifted with good sense and politeness, fond of conversation, shrewd in their remarks, and their language is both correct and refined. This, at first, was an enigma to me, considering that their lives are spent in seclusion, and that their education was not conducted on European principles; the mystery, however, has passed away upon an intimate acquaintance with the domestic habits of the people. The men with whom genteel women converse are generally well educated, and from the naturally inquisitive disposition of the females, not a word escapes the lips of a father, husband, or brother, without an inquiry as to its meaning, which having once ascertained, is never forgotten, because their attention is not diverted by a variety of pursuits, or vain amusements. The women look up to opinions of their male relatives with the same respect as children of other climes are accustomed to regard their tutor or governess, considering every word pronounced as worthy of imitation, and every sentiment expressed as a guide to their own. Thus the habit of speaking correctly is so familiar to the females of Musulman society, that even woman servants, long accustomed to serve in zenabnabs, may be readily distinguished by their language from the same class of people in attendance on European ladies.—*Mrs. Meer Hassan.*

Sunday Annals.—The following extract, says a correspondent of the Journal of Humanity, are believed to have all occurred on Sunday. If there is any mistake in the date, I do not suppose your correspondents will correct it:

June 21, 1812. Battle of Salamanca.

Aug. 15, 1812. Hull surrenders with 200 effective men.

Oct. 12, 1812. United States captures the Macedonian.

Oct. 13, 1812. Wasp captures the Frolic.

Sept. 11, 1813. Battle of Plattsburgh.

Jan. 4, 1815. Battle of New Orleans.

Jan. 15, 1815. President captured by a British fleet.

June 18, 1815. Battle of Waterloo.

Oct. 21, 1815. Battle of Navarino.

March 20, 1829. Protocol agreed on, fixing the government, boundaries, &c. of Greece.

Aug. 9, 1829. Entire change in the French ministry. The Liberals dis-

missed from office, and an ultra-Royalist ministry appointed, with Prince de Polignac at its head.

June 20, 1830. The Algerines defeated by the French.

July 26, 1830. Charles X. dissolves the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, suppresses the liberty of the press, and alters the law of election.

March 12, 1831. A change in the French Ministry.

June 24, 1831. Meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies. The King delivers a speech in person.

In perfect conformity with the above facts, we find the citizen king uniformly reviewing the National Guard on Sunday.

The same custom of Sunday reviews, prevails in Great Britain: & it is believed, also in most of the European nations.

Ed. Mirror.

Washington Cent.—The Philadelphia "Casket" presents a fac-simile of the impression of a cent and a half dollar, which were struck under the administration of Washington in '91 and '92. They had the eagle on one side, and on the other the head of Washington. As soon as they were presented for his inspection and approbation, he directed the dies to be destroyed—another evidence of the respect he paid to the principles of our government. He "preferred the effigies of the American eagle and of liberty as the emblems of our coinage, to that of the man who might, perhaps, from adventitious circumstances, be placed at the head of the nation."

Maternal affection in Monkeys.—When one of her young dies, the mother is observed to keep it closely encircled in her arms, moaning pitifully with true maternal feelings of regret, and never parting with it from her embrace until the dead body becomes an offensive mass; when she lays it on the ground before her, at no great distance, watching with intense anxiety the dead body before her, which she can no longer hold in her embrace, until the work of decomposing has altered the form of the creature that claimed her tender attachment.—*Mrs. Meer.*

REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
On the Adjustment of the Tariff.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1832.*

Sir: In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January, 1832, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833, and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented in the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into the Treasury from customs, in the year 1832, was founded, chiefly, upon the importations of the year 1831; and, as the receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if at all, reduced, consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes, with which it is not necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated.

The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but, until the returns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in; and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he will

be well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform: he is professedly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand, and he has entire confidence in the liberal

and patriotic spirit with which every honest effort, for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task

would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more

complicated subject. The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye, that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT
To the act entitled "An act for the regulation
of the militia of this commonwealth."

SEC. 1. That the Adjutant General is hereby authorized to purchase two hundred copies of cavalry tactics, the expenses of which shall not exceed two dollars per copy, to be distributed so as to allow to the commanding officer of each troop, one copy, the expense to be paid to his order on the state Treasurer, in the usual way.

SEC. 2. That each company of Riflemen shall be allowed two dollars per day, for music on stated days of training, to be paid by the proper Brigade Inspector, as other musicians are paid by the act to which this is supplementary.

Sections three and four, are of a local character.

SEC. 5. That where troops of cavalry are so situated, that three troops cannot be conveniently formed into a battalion, two troops, consisting of one hundred men, may be formed into a battalion, and elect one major, one adjutant, one quarter master, and one surgeon.

SEC. 6. That each company and troop of regularly organized volunteers, shall be entitled to tents, and other camp equipage, in the proportion of one tent and the necessary equipage, now in the several arsenals of the State, to every three officers, and the same to every six men, to be drawn under the same regulations as are prescribed by the act to which this is a further supplement for furnishing arms and accoutrements. *Provided*, That not more than a proper proportion shall be allowed to any brigade, if the volunteers of other brigades shall apply for the same, and in all cases, the senior companies in each brigade shall have preference, but no tents shall be given, except where a regiment or battalion shall agree to do camp duty, at least three days in succession in each year.

SEC. 7. That the Adjutant General shall not, hereafter, issue arms to any other than regular organized volunteer troops or companies, anything contained in the *proviso* to the forty-first section of the act, to which this is a supplement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The remaining sections, are also of a local bearing.

AN ACT entitled "A further supplement to 'An act for taking lands in execution.'

SEC. 1. That all the provisions of the second section of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act for taking lands in execution for payment of debts, and for confirming partitions in several instances heretofore made" passed the twenty-third day of March, 1764, and of the first section of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act to enable the justices of the supreme court to hold circuit courts within this commonwealth," passed the second day of April, 1803, be, and the same are hereby extended to cases where sheriffs' or coroners' deeds for lands and tenements sold on execution, are, or hereafter may be defective, or acknowledged, and the several courts of this commonwealth, are hereby empowered, to grant the same relief and perfect the title of purchasers in cases of defective and informal execution or acknowledgement of sheriffs' or coroners' deeds, in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as in cases provided for by the aforesaid sections of the several acts of assembly above recited.

Battalion Orders.

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade, for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.

April 17.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE NINTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 5th of May.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balloons.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	51	50
6,000	51	40
2,500	51	30
2,270	51	25
10	1,000	102
10	500	1530
20	250	11475
40	100	5

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, April 24. *td*

Draw Numbers in Class No. 8,

22 14 48 20 23 40 24 43 33

20—23—24 A Prize of

\$1,000,

Sold to a Gentleman in the Country.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wofford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Goise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, deceased.

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, deceased.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, *td*

April 24, 1832.

41

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a Store in the house of Mr. Robert Taylor, (formerly Lashell's,) on the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to York. He has on hand, and will constantly keep,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable GOODS,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
and every other article usually kept in a Country Store.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROGER CLAXTON.

April 10.

The Full-blooded
HORSE,
VETO,

(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.)

WILL be kept this season, ending
on the 1st of July, at Carlisle
and Gettysburg, every other week alternately—commencing at Gettysburg, on the 2d inst. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY,
April 3.

td

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on

Monday the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, GEO. EPLEY, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at Samuel Swope's, in Bonington, on Monday the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

Those who have left the Company, are desired to deliver up their muskets in the same order they received them.

GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.

April 24.

td

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at Samuel Swope's, in Bonington, on Monday the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

Those who have left the Company, are desired to deliver up their muskets in the same order they received them.

GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.

April 24.

td

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at Samuel Swope's, in Bonington, on Monday the 7th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

Those who have left the Company, are desired to deliver up their muskets in the same order they received them.

GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.

April 24.

td

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

td

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on

Monday the 7th of May, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order, JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

</

tic, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption from the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south and to the south western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to

reduce the revenue, and to give the revenue as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Great protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and of the manufactures, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained, and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. THE SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is a synopsis, sufficient in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill.

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent. ad valorem—those printed, dyed, colored, or stained to be valued at 35 cents a square yard—and white cottons to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens, imported direct from China, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cts per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 3½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound; otherwise, 10 cents a pound.

On coffee, 4 cent a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sail duck, 10 cents a square yard.

On cotton bagging, 3½ cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted, or printed, 43 cents a square yard—other oil cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On slate of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wines—red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do. 10 do: all to treaty.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shells or paper, boxes, hair bracelets, hair not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm leaf, or palmetto hats.

On linseed oil, 10 cents per gallon.

On cotton, 4 cent a pound.

On soap, 10 cents per pound.

On candles, 10 cents per pound.

On tallow, 10 cents per pound.

On pitch, 10 cents per pound.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Pa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

EVERY CHILD, of Age.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

We give, this week, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the adjustment of the Tariff, together with a synopsis of the bill proposed by him. It is said to be predicated upon the principles of Gen Jackson's "judicious tariff." Our friend NILES, the great champion of the protective system, is out upon it, tooth and nail, and calls it an "unjust and abominable—ill-digested and conflicting—British pauper-feeding and American pauper-making scheme."

The report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Bank, have made their report. It is too long for our columns. It concludes with a recommendation not to re-charter the Bank.—

Clayton, Thomas, Cambreleng, and Johnson constitute the majority; Adams, McDuffie, and Watmough, the minority. The minority intend to present a counter-report. Mr Johnson, although he signed the first report, stated that he had full confidence in the integrity, &c. of the officers of the Bank, and signed it because the report could not be made without him. It will occasion a warm discussion: but we hope the friends of the true interests of the country will not suffer this valuable institution to be sacrificed. If there have been errors in its management, interpose checks; but let not any party feel

ing blind your judgments.

The Revolutionary Pension bill has passed the House of Representatives, 128 to 46, and is now under discussion in the Senate.

The House have directed that the carpeting should be taken up and replaced with matting, Chloride of Lime sprinkled, and new doors opened, with a view to the preservation of health during the warm weather which must happen before their adjournment.

The counsel of Gen. Houston concluded his speech in defence on Thursday last—and the further hearing of the case was postponed until yesterday, when Mr. Houston will address the House himself in defence, by permission granted.

Frontier War.—The British band of Sac, about 100 Kickapoos, and a few Potawatomies, amounting in all to about 500 men, have assumed a hostile attitude, crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks, on the 5th April, and are in possession of the Rock River country in Illinois. The U. S. force, under Gen. Atkinson, being insufficient to oppose them, the commander-in-chief of the north western section of Illinois has ordered out a strong detachment of the militia to repel them.

The Union Times says—"there is a young man now confined in our county jail for a debt of THIRTEEN CENTS—the costs of whose suit amounted to upwards of EIGHT DOLLARS!" and adds, "Is this not a subject for the philanthropic?" Let those who are opposed to the total abolishment of imprisonment for debt, reflect on the consequences before they offer their opposition."

We offer no opposition to the abolishment—we believe imprisonment for debt a relic of the barbarous age; but we, really, would give little for the spirit and energy of any young man, who would suffer himself, in this country, to be incarcerated for the sum of Thirteen Cents, or even Eight Dollars and Thirteen Cents. There is little excuse for him.—*Sentinel.*

Cherokees.—A letter from General NEWMAN, dated at Washington on the 14th ult. is published in the August's Chronicle, in which it is stated, that the Cherokee delegation, now at the seat of government, have at last consented to recommend to their people to make a treaty with the government, upon the general basis, that they shall acquire a patent for lands over the Mississippi, and, at a proper time, be allowed

ed a delegate in Congress. The delegation will either obtain power from home, to make a treaty [at Washington,] or retire and make arrangements to treat at New Echota."—*Nat. Int.*

[The last National Intelligencer contains a note from W. S. Cooley, in behalf of the Cherokee Delegation, denying the truth of the above statement—and stating, that "at no time have the delegation openly or by implication, given their consent to advise their People to that course."]—*Sentinel.*

Destructive Fire.—The town of Guayama, in the island of Porto Rico, was entirely consumed by fire on the 11th of April!

The House of Representatives, from their resolution to remove carpets from the Hall, and open new doors and windows in it, are anticipating warm work. The present session bids fair to last till Midsummer. Better, however, that it last till Christmas, than that either of the two great questions (the Tariff and the Bank) be postponed, or left unsettled.

It will be acceptable news to many, that the General Appropriation Bill has finally (at last) passed both Houses, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. *Nat. Int.*

TWO DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The ship Fame, Capt. Winsor, has arrived at New-York from Havre, and brings papers from that place to the 31st March, and from Paris to the 30th.

The affairs of the continent continue to be peaceful, France was quiet.

There is no doubt that the Allied Powers are determined on an amicable settlement of the affairs of Holland and Belgium. The funds, both in France & England, continue to advance, which is sure criterion that the peace of Europe will not soon be disturbed.

There does not appear to be any thing of importance relating to Portugal. The capture of Madeira by Don Pedro, is not confirmed.

The Cholera was spreading in Paris, and the diligences from the capital were filled with people flying from the pestilence. During the three days preceding the 30th, 58 patients had been carried to the Cholera Hospital, 15 of whom had already died. Besides these, 8 other deaths had occurred during the same period. Eighteen new cases had occurred on the 30th, and been reported, up to half past four o'clock.

As in England, the victims are nearly all of the lower classes of the population—those of dissipated habits, living in narrow filthy streets, and dirty apartments.

The panic, however, was great among the higher classes; more temperance in diet is observed; and several of the deputies were preparing to leave the capital.

It is a remarkable fact that this malady made its appearance under the influence of a North wind, which has continued to blow for three days.

Moreover it is certain that the disease is not at all contagious, as up to this time no physician or other person employed about the sick, has been attacked.

The Cholera in Ireland.—A private letter which we have seen, dated Belfast, March 29th, says, "four cases of cholera have occurred in this city, but none within the last ten days. It alarms none but the drunkards. The person who first died here from the disease had drunk 23 glasses of ardent spirits the day before his death, as a preventive."—*N. Y. Cour.*

Bell's Weekly Messenger reproaches the British nobility for quitting the metropolis through fear of the Cholera. The editor avers, that the northern and western roads leading from London were filled with wealthy fugitives.

The Marquis of Stafford remains in the neighborhood of the city; but he has established a cordon of prevention around his dwelling; the servants are debarred from any intercourse with the towns-people; and the newsman must throw his papers into the windows from a respectable distance.

An authentic account of the late calamitous event which occurred in the Mississippi, by the burning of the steamboat Brandt's wine, is contained in the Nashville Banner of the 29th ult.—

The despositions of the captain, clerk, and pilot of the steamboat are published, from which it appears that there were on board the boat when the fire took place, about 145 to 150 persons, and that of this number only 76 were saved, the remainder having been either burnt or drowned!

The fire was discovered by the pilot at the helm as soon as it commenced; he promptly gave the alarm, and turned the vessel's head to a point of land about a quarter of a mile distant, where in about a minute, she grounded in nine feet water.

In two minutes more the fire had spread so rapidly that it was "impossible to live on board the boat."

A woman was lately found dead in her bed, at Albany. Having died from drinking liquor. When discovered, her child was lying on her breast, playing with its fingers on her face as if to wake her from sleep.

At Hagerstown, Md. there are one hundred and eighteen arrivals and departures of stages per week.

E. T. Tupper, the present Governor of the State of N. York, has declined being a candidate for re-election. Mr. Marcy, of the Senate of the United States, is spoken of as the candidate of "the party," for the succession. We have no doubt ourselves that he (or Mr. Van Buren, who, by the way, is to be home in June) will be the man.—*Nat. Int.*

It is well known, that there is but one individual living who signed the Declaration of Independence, viz. Charles Carroll of Maryland. He is now at a very advanced age, being upwards of ninety years, and has survived that memorable transaction nearly fifty-seven years.

It is also a remarkable fact, that there is but one member of the Convention of 1787 living, whose name was affixed to the Constitution of the United States, viz. James Madison, of Virginia, late President of the United States. It will be forty-five years the next September since the Constitution was formed.

N. Y. pap.

Another Steam-Boat Burnt.—On Friday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, the Steam-Boat Dolphin, formerly the Tri-Color, on her passage up, took fire at Captina Creek, about 20 miles below Wheeling, and before 9 she was entirely consumed. Fortunately there were no passengers on board, so no lives were lost. Part of her cargo, consisting of fish, will, we are told, probably be saved, but the residue, consisting in part of 80 hds. sugar and 150 bbls. tar, was consumed with the boat. There was a full insurance upon her.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, during the past year, amount to two hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

The legislature of New-York adjourned on Thursday to meet again after the passage of the apportionment bill by Congress, on the proclamation of the Governor.

Death by Lightning.—Mr. Powell, a teacher, near Exeter, Nansesmond county, Va. in a letter to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, gives the particulars of a melancholy event that occurred in his school on the 26th ult. It was during the midday vacation, that the signs of an approaching storm induced the scholars to seek refuge in the house.—Shortly after being thus collected, there was a heavy peal of thunder, and the lightning struck the chimney, and descended thence into the apartment where the children were assembled.—Many of them were prostrated by the shock, with more or less injury, and one unfortunate youth, about ten years old, a son of Mr. Abraham Jones, was instantly stricken lifeless.—This melancholy occurrence is another evidence of the propensity of erecting conductors. No school-house, especially, should be suffered to remain without such a safeguard.

A cask, said to contain hardware, was lately shipped from New York to Fayetteville. On its arrival at Wilmington, N. C. it was about to be placed on board the steamboat, near the boiler, when it was discovered that the cask contained ten kegs of gunpowder! So says an Eastern paper.

Health.—At this season of the year, every man ought to examine his cellar and other places about his premises, and clean them of all putrid substances—White wash the cellar walls, and in such as are subject to having water in, open your drains well—and occasionally sprinkle a solution of Chloride of Lime in all places where impurities may arise. 50 cents spent in this manner, may save much pain, and a Doctor's bill. A word to the wise is sufficient.

American Navy.—Since the last war, the growth and improvement of our navy has kept pace with our national prosperity. We could now put to sea, in a few months, with a dozen ships of the line—the most spacious, efficient, best and most beautiful construction that ever traversed the ocean. This is not merely an American conceit, but an admitted fact in Europe, where our models are studiously copied. In the United States a maximum and uniform calibre of cannon has been lately determined on and adopted. Instead of the variety of length, form and calibre still used in other navies, and almost equal to the *Great Michael* with her "basilisks, mangonels, haubers, culverins, flings, &c. &c. double dogs, and pestle scorpions," our ships offer flat and uniform decks, sheer free from hills, hollows, and excrescences, and complete unbrown batteries.

Salem Gazette.

A Mrs. Blond has been convicted at the late Court of Sessions in Abbeville District, S. C. of keeping a Fugitive Bank, and playing at that game. She has been sentenced to six months imprisonment, and a fine of \$50.—Hitherto, it was supposed that this was pretty much of a masculine accomplishment!

The Legislature of Indiana have chartered a company to construct a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville.—The cost of this work is estimated at five millions of dollars.

A precious Morsel.—On the 22d of last Feb. (says a correspondent of the Newark Gazette) two men, in a town adjoining Granville, after drinking freely, and having some attraction like "hungry wolves," fierce for combat, together met:—One with his teeth caught a finger, the other caught a nose, one snap, one grip, and a greater part of the nose was gone. The noseless man went to a physician and got the fragments trimmed, and then returned to his family, a husband and father without a nose. Who will not say, that he drank to infamy and perpetual disgrace. Behold the lasting fruits of *intemperance*.

Rapid Work.—Messrs. Phillips and Graham purchased a tract of land from General Lacock, on the Ohio river, on Monday of last week, laid out a town on Tuesday, and built fourteen houses in four succeeding days. At this place they intend establishing their ship yard.

Beaver Argus.

In the St. Louis Times of the 21st ult. we notice no less than 30 steam boats advertised to depart from that place, for various places on the Western waters. St. Louis is advancing rapidly.

A young Persian, visiting Florence under the patronage of the liberal minded Pacha of Egypt, received some attention from the three daughters of Mrs. B. an English lady. The next morning he called to make *proposals*.—It was thought to be rather precipitate, but being asked for which young lady he wished to propose, he replied all three. He would give a thousand pounds for each, and send them to the Pacha, who was a great admirer of tall fine women. He was surprised to find the commodity not transferable.

During the last week, (says the Pawtucket R. I. Chronicle) a farmer from the country called at an apothecary's shop in this village, to obtain a favorite medicine for a chronic disease with which he was afflicted; and while the dealer was putting it up, inquired very particularly with regard to the spasmodic cholera, which is now causing the world to tremble. "The cholera is raging in England without doubt," replied the druggist. "In England, is it?" said the farmer, "I guess I shan't want none of your stuff then, so you may put it back; I can just through this winter without no medicine, and that are morbus complaint will stand a pretty considerable good chance to kill us all before another winter—I reckon I shan't take none to waste—good morning, sir!"—and off he went, "without no medicine," sure enough.

A Young Mother.—The Millidgeville Federal Union states, that at 11 years and 2 months of age, a colored girl, in Early county, gave birth to a healthy female child.

MISSISSIPPI PRICES CURRENT.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour, 5 25 Oats, 36

Wheat (red) 1 15 Cloverseed, 6 00

" (white) 1 20 Flaxseed, 1 50

Corn, 48 Whiskey, 26

Rye, 68 a 70 Plaster, 3 87

RENTED,

On the 30th ult. in Harrisburg, by the Rev. D. Zacharias, Mr. Asaph Abey, of N. York, to Miss Ann Maria Heffer, of Abbottstown.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. John Herbst, Mr. Thomas F. Frazier, to Miss E. Saltzger—both of Straban township.

EDGED,

On the 21st ult. Mrs. Jane Christ, wife of Mr. Lewis Christ, of Petersburg, (York Springs.)

At his residence near York, on Tuesday last, Thomas Wetherald, a celebrated preacher of the society of Friends, aged about 42 years.

STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about two weeks since,

A Brown Horse,

about 15 years old, with a

small stripe down the forehead, and four white feet; also, a large

Dark Bay Mare,

about 7 years old, with a

stripe down her forehead.

The owner or owners are requested to

come, prove property, pay charges,

and take them away.

MICHAEL SCHLOSSER.

May 8.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$30,000,

Give of 15,000,

1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,070,

AND NO LESS THAN

FORTY OF \$1,000!

THE TENTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 19th of May.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 51 70

1 15,000 51 50

1 5,000 102 40

1 1,070 102 30

30 1,000 1179 20

40 500 11475 10</

title, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of a quality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south and to the south western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Greater protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and of the manufactures, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained, and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is a synopsis, sufficient in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill.

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent ad valorem—those printed, dyed, colored, or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard—and white cottons to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens, imported direct from China, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cts. per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 5½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound; otherwise, 10 cents a pound.

On coffee, 1 cent a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sail duck, 10 cents a square yard.

On cotton bagging, 5½ cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted, or printed, 45 cents a square yard—other oil cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On slates of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wines—red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do. 10 do. all kinds in bottles, 22 cts. do.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shell or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm leaf, or palmetto hats.

Fifteen per cent ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated, as being either free, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per cent., to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. after the said 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws:

Cocoa, almonds, currants, prunes, figs, raisins of all kinds, black pepper, ginger, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, corks, crude saltpetre, side arms, flux unmanufactured, quicksilver, opium, quills prepared, tin in plates and sheets, brass in plates, marble, hair cloth and seatings, blue vitriol, argol, gum Arabic, gun Senegal, epaulets of gold and silver, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dying, sumac, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, bark Peruvian, cochineal, capers, calomel, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanos, catup, chalk, coccus indicus, coral, corrosive sublimate, dates, filberts, filtering stones, frankincense, grapes, gamboge, hemlock, henbane, hones, hornplantes for lanterns, ox horns, other horns & tips, India rubber, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, ivory black, juniper berries, macaroni, mill stones, musk, nuts of all kinds, olives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, tamarisks, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, sponges, sago, spy glasses, telescopes, sextants, quadrants, hair pencils, Brazil paste, tartar crude, vegetables such as are used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, & all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12½ per cent. all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, and all other medicinal drugs; and all articles not enumerated in this act or the existing laws and now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. free.

The additional 10 or 20 per cent. (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandise, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods, and insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the U. States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties reduced—one half to be payable in three months, and one-half in six months:—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on *woollens* to be paid in cash, or the woollens may be stored for three and six months upon payment of interest.

Custom duty of 1½ per cent. on foreign woollen manufactures, sold at public auction; in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woollens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees, and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandise to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer, or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely, to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on registered vessels; one dollar and twenty five cents, on enrolled and boated; and fifty cents a ton on steam-boats.

Woollens and cotton goods of similar kind but different quality, contained in the same package, are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged in the invoice at an average price.

Woolen or cotton goods, found in a package, and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited. This and the preceding provision, are the same as in the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives.

The celebrated writer of the Olive Branch, Mr. Wm. CAREY, Esq. concludes a series of able numbers upon the subject of the Tariff as follows:—

I will now present my valedictory speech on this important subject. I believe:

1. That the protecting system is perfectly constitutional—and is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of the country.

2. That the general prosperity of the nation since 1821, is justly due to this system.

3. That so far as distress really exists in South Carolina, it arises almost altogether from the excess of production, and that the tariff has had no agency in producing it.

4. That the great reduction of the price of cotton took place in 1818 and 1819—that at least as much distress existed in South Carolina in 1825, before the obnoxious tariff, as has prevailed since—and that therefore it is uncandid, ungenerous, and unjust, to charge it to those tariffs.

5. That the free trade convention distinctly conceded the important point of the constitutionality of the protecting system, by their explicit admission, that "Congress may countervail the

regulations of foreign policy hostile to our commerce."

6. That flour, when wheat is 5s. 9d. sterling per bushel, pays 8d. per cent. duty in G. Britain. Rice pays 100 per cent. Leaf tobacco 1500. Lumber and various other articles from 500 to 1500 per cent. more than is paid for similar articles imported from British Colonies.—Our Spermacti oil pays £26. 12. per tun, whereas that from the British Colonies pays but 1s.

7. That while Europe imposes such prohibitory duties on some of the principal of our staples, our duties on her manufactures cannot justly be considered as other than a "countervailing of the regulations of foreign policy hostile to our commerce."

8. That the effervescence in S. Carolina has arisen to such height, thro' the unwearyed zeal, industry, and profuse expenditure of money by the leaders of the nullification party, to spread their doctrines, and the never-enough-to-be-censured apathy and neglect of the duty of counteraction on the part of those deeply interested in the protecting system, that without some compromise, a secession will in all probability take place.

9. That if a secession takes place, & be not put down by the government, the port of Charleston will be deluged with foreign manufactures, which will be smuggled into the other southern and into the western states, to the immense injury of the manufacturing interest.

10. That if a coercion be attempted, much blood will be shed—the issue may be doubtful—and, even if successful, it will sow the seeds of deadly and interminable hostility, which cannot fail, at no distant day, to produce the most disastrous fruits.

11. That peace and harmony among the component parts of this great empire, are so inappreciably valuable, and the evils of dissension so dreadful, that the efforts of all good men ought to be sedulously employed to restore the former and advert the latter.

12. That the Tariff system, (particularly portions of the tariff of 1828) is susceptible of modification without impairing the protecting principle.

HAMILTON.

April 23, 1832.

The following document appended to the report made by Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, contains a statement showing the dividend of each State, (according to its federal population,) in the proceeds of the public lands, after deducting therefrom fifteen per cent. as an additional dividend for the States in which the public land is situated.

Estimated proceeds of lands \$3,000,000; deduct 15 per cent. \$450,000, and \$2,550,000 remains to be divided among all the States, according to their population.

Federal popu. Shares in proceeds States. lation, 1830. of public lands. Maine 399,457 \$85,387.48 N. Hampshire 269,326 57,573.71 Massachusetts 610,408 130,487.59 Vermont 280,657 59,995.93 Rhode Island 97,194 20,777.12 Connecticut 297,665 63,631.72 New York 1,918,553 410,128.29 New Jersey 319,922 68,399.50 Pennsylvania 3,48,072 288,176.64 Delaware 75,482 15,202.93 Maryland 405,843 86,756.89 Virginia 1,023,503 218,793.82 N. Carolina 659,747 136,758.45 S. Carolina 155,025 97,270.51 Georgia 429,811 91,830.52 Alabama 262,598 56,116.25 Mississippi 110,558 23,591.19 Louisiana 171,694 36,702.95 Tennessee 625,265 133,662.21 Kentucky 621,832 132,928.77 Ohio 935,834 200,065.54 Indiana 343,031 73,329.59 Illinois 157,147 33,583.23 Missouri 189,419 27,879.68

11,928,731

CASE OF MINA.

DOVESTOWN, April 27.

The Court was occupied all day on Wednesday, and a considerable portion of Thursday, in hearing evidence on behalf of the commonwealth. Thursday afternoon and the forenoon of this day are devoted to the summing up.

The evidence has clearly established the fact of the adulterous intercourse between Mina and Mrs. Chapman—that Mina purchased two ounces of arsenic in Philadelphia on 16th June; that Mr. Chapman became aware the next day, but had nearly recovered on the 21st; when Mrs. Chapman carried up to him some soup, prepared under her inspection, and first brought into a parlor where Mina was, then carried to the sick man who partook of it, and immediately became worse; his illness increased to his death; which took place about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. He was buried on the 24th June, and on the 5th July, Mina and Mrs. Chapman were married in New York.

It was shown that the remains of the soup, of which Mr. Chapman partook, was thrown into the yard, and several ducks and chickens, which drank near the stream on that day, were observed to drop dead in the road immediately after they had left the yard. Immediately after death the body possessed an unusual rigidity; when it was opened three months afterwards, it firmly resisted the knife; the stomach and gut were violently inflamed, while the intestines were free from inflammation, & the chemical tests, although unsatisfactory, gave good reason to believe that arsenic had been in that part of the body to which they were applied.

The symptoms before death were coldness of the extremities, burning pain in the stomach, endeavor to vomit, and weakness of the pulse; the large vein which supplies the liver was empty when the body was opened.

In reply it was shown, on the part of

the defence, by the cross examination of the witness for the prosecution, that the pain in the stomach, the weakness of the pulse, the coldness of the extremities, and the desire to vomit, were all symptoms of cholera morbus, as is also the inflammation of the stomach.

The chemical tests ought not, the counsel said, to be relied on; and rigidity of the body is sometimes observed after case of natural death. The dryness of the body was endeavored to account for by the depth of the grave and the nature of the soil.

On behalf of the prosecution, the authorities were quoted to show that although inflammation does exist in the stomach in cholera morbus, yet that must extend to the intestines, and in all the cases of that disease known here, the large vein is filled with blood.

Another branch of the evidence relied on by the counsel on behalf of the commonwealth, was the fact that Mina and Mrs. Chapman had lived in adulterous intercourse while Mr. Chapman lived; and that he had confessed to High Constable Blaney the fact that Mrs. Chapman had put the poison in the soup with his knowledge.

The counsel for the defendant objected to the admission of this testimony, and the court allowed the question to rest with the jury, to decide whether this confession was obtained under circumstances which out to exclude it."

Phil. Enquirer.

CONVICTION OF MINA.

We learn from a gentleman arrived from Doylestown, that the jury, in the case of Mina, have returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The offender will be sentenced on Tuesday next, and without the interference of Executive clemency must be hung. The only marvel is that Mrs. Chapman should escape.

Phil. Enquirer.

THE COMET.

No danger from the Comet.—We are sorry to hear that some alarm has been created by the article copied (by request) in our last paper, concerning the Comet.—We think the writer was more disposed to amuse than to alarm his readers. It has been well suggested, that *believers in the Scriptures* cannot have faith in the prediction of the Comet's tail consuming the world.

Are they not aware that the *Prophecies* are yet unfulfilled? If we recollect aright some of our early scriptural readings, we think *Religion* is first to cover the face of the earth as the waters cover the great deep, and the *Jews* are to be gathered together. St. Peter, too, says "the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." If so, will any one believe that the German Astronomers would be authorized to give us a special warning? HE who spoke the world into existence by a single word needs not the machinery of a Comet to accomplish his purposes. There is latent heat enough in the works of creation, to dissolve the world, when the fire of Jehovah shall be sent forth for that purpose. Until then, stars and planets will silently and gloriously wheel on in their orbits, and comets may sweep their fiery tails in vain.

Let those who are imbued with the true spirit of Religion maintain their faith unshakingly—let Christianity be a pure feeling of the heart, and not the offspring of mere personal fear—and when the Great Day shall come, in which the heavens shall pass away, they will be ready for it. In the mean time, let all predictions about Comets leaving their spheres, and jostling the Earth, be set down as mere fudge. The Creator has not thrown together the works of his hands so clumsy.

Believe the idea is a reflection upon his wisdom and his power.

U. Free Press.

Spotted Fever in Maine.—The Medical Journal of Tuesday morning says:—We learn from Hallowell (Me.) that some apprehensions are entertained by the Faculty that the Spotted Fever has broken out again in this flourishing town. Several cases (and we do not know not, but we understand that they have occurred. Whether these cases are merely sporadic, or the commencement of an epidemic, time only can determine.

At Rome, however, the most trivial circumstances are converted by anger into ground for note after note to the French Ambassador, in being evidently the design in this way to ring the changes to Europe, and to smother the principal question under a heap of trifling details, which since the explanation given by the French Government, either merit no attention, or at best are merely of secondary importance.

The Adams Sentinel.

VENDE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Friday the 11th day of May next*, at the late residence of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, in Cumberland town-ship, a great variety of Personal Prop-erty, viz.

Horses, 2 year old COLTS,

MILCH COWS,

28 head of good STEERS,

about 4 years old,

40 head of SHEEP,

a broad-wheel Wagon, Oats and Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, together with many other articles of Household Furniture and Farming Utensils, which it is unnecessary to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

THE EXECUTORS.

May 1.

is

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

RE required to be paraded and

trained, as follows, viz:

IN COMPANIES, on *Monday the 7th of May next*, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 15th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Tuesday the 16th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 17th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 18th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 19th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Battalion," will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on *Monday the 11th of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 5th of November next*.

J. SANDERS,

Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div.

Pennsylvania Militia.

April 3, 1832.

tp

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wollord, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffmann, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, deceased.

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, dec'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg't.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

April 24, 1832.

4t

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

ESTHER LASHELLS,

WIFE of the borough of Gettys-
burg, deceased, to wit:—Eleanor
Donaldson, William Clark, Walter
Clark, (who is since deceased, leaving
issue, six children, two of whom, to wit,
Henry, and Emily, are now of full age,
and the remaining four, to wit, Elea-
nor, George, Thomas, and Michael, are
yet infants) John Clark, (since deceas-
ed, without leaving lawful issue,) Mi-
chael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, (since
deceased, leaving issue, to wit, Mar-
garet, intermarried with John P. M.
Clay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown
M'Clay, Walter C., & James,)—that an

INQUISE

will be held on *Monday the 28th day of May inst.* on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and known on the general plan of said bor-

ough as number sixty eight, with the
elevation and improvements thereon er-
ected, and the appurtenances thereunto
belonging, or in any wise appertaining
to make partition thereof to & among

all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of said deceased; if the same will
admit of such partition without preju-
dice to or spoiling the whole; but if the
same will not admit of such partition,

then to part and divide the same to and
among as many of them as the same
will accommodate; but if the same will
not admit of division at all, without
prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then
to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, May 1, 1832.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.
and his Associates, Judges, &c. as-
signed, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, son-
in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceas-
ed, was read to the Court, setting forth
that the said Jacob lately died in-
testate, having, in his lifetime, made ad-
vancements to several of his heirs—and
praying the Court to grant a Rule on
the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at
the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause
why Auditors should not be appointed
to ascertain and adjust the advan-
tages made to the respective heirs of
the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz.:
Margareta Gilbert (widow), Barney
Gilbert, (who has released his interest
in said estate, Susanna, intermarried
with Bernhart Gilbert, (whose share is
sold to T Stevens,) Molly, intermarried
with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, inter-
married with Michael Croll, Eliza,

beth, intermarried with Michael Salt-
giver, who died before the said Jacob,
leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Marga-
ret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Salt-
giver, all minors; Sally, intermarried
with David Heer, John Lillibet, (deceased)

son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert,
Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried
with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary,
intermarried with David Beecher, or
the Guardians of such as are minors—
to be and appear at the next Orphans'

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.

tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
third day of April, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq.

Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th*
day of May inst. to show cause why the
prayer of the said petitioner should not
be granted.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1.